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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

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GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS.

President Roosevelt has made and pr mulgated a rule to govern the employment of labor in the various departmen of government, which is clear cut, honest "It is adjudged and awarded, he decrees, "that no person shall be re fused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members o

The President could not take any other stand and yet maintain the cardinal principle upon which our government is The government has nothing to do with the conduct of an individual so long as that individual does not trespass upon the rights of others. The gov belong to a labor organization or any other lawful organization, for to do so would be to take away from him his individual liberty. As well say that a citizen shall not be a member of a church or a member of the Masonic fraternity, any other fraternity, as to say that he may not be a member of a labor organization and still serve the government If a man is working for the governme is none of the government's business whether or not he belongs to a labo organization, provided only he discharges his duty as a faithful employe. It would monstrous for the government to discriminate against a laborer because

On the other hand, the governmen cannot in justice discriminate against a man because he does not belong to a labor organization. In this case, as in the inquire whether or not the employe is and faithful and capable. It has no more right to insist upon his becoming tion of a service than it has to make

beyond all, the government is in duty bound to see to it that none of its omployes is interfered with by fellow-ser rants or outsiders because he belongs to a labor union or because he does no belong. This principle of non-interference e maintained by the governmen and by all the forces of the government at whatever cost. There are certain God-given rights which our government under its Constitution, is sworn to main tain and enforce, and prominently among these is the right of every man to the use of his physical and mental forces This is held by all writers on govern ment and political economy to be an in herent right, an inalienable right.

Mr. Tucker, in discussing this question says, by way of illustration, that Lore Bacon and his mental servant were wholly unequal in their respective endowments but the right of each to his own life other, "Herein," he proceeds, "we find the true equality between men. It is the sole, exclusive and personal right of each man to the endowments each re ceives from his Maker. Among men each man's title to these is absolute; between himself and God he holds as trustee for his Creator. Every man for himself in absolute self-use against all intrusive control by another man." And, again "A man, in his personal independence of being, has exclusive title to his own faculties, of brain, will and physique, with a therefore, that the products of self-use has transformed or converted natural own as were the faculties by means of which they were produced.

It is self-evident that every man is entitled to his own labor and to the fruits thereof. This is a divine right, and any interference with that right on the part of an individual or of government is a base usurpation of divine authority. The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. The Lord gave us faculties and He may efflict us and take them away from us does attempt to deprive another of his he is flying in the face of Providence is a farce and a failure if it does not

When employer and employe get this

The Times-Dispatch | mind and learn to observe it faithfully there will be less trouble in the world of

CANCER CURE.

A number of more or less accurate statements have been published recently with regard to medical discoveries abroad in connection with X-ray and radium as agencies in the cure of cancer.

Next to phthisis, cancer is one of the nost fatal diseases prevailing in England, and the results of a series of experiments that have been made in that country and on the continent give some hope that the investigators are on the right track. But it would be rash and unjustifiable at present to say more.

Several bacteriologists and others have devoted all their time in the last six months in research work at the laboratory of the Royal College of Surgeons li London. They are paid out of what is called "the Cancer Research Fund, which has been created by the benevo lence of men and women of wealth who are anxious that science shall be stimu ated to do whatever is possible for it to do to stop the march of this cruel disease. But Drs. Murray and Bashford, who are chief among the investigators, refuse to say as yet that their discoveries

are of great importance.

What they do say is that one little clew leads to another, and nobody hides anyhis colleagues. Professor Duguet, an eminent Paris physician and professor in the French Academy of Medicine, declares that the experiments hitherto made there have revealed nothing on which to base scientific treatment. He is quoted in a telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean as saying: "We are still groping in the dark with regard to the reported cures by the X-ray. My long experience in the largest hospitals in Paris has made me most skeptical. Believe me, these 'cures' are not definite."

The Middlesex Hospital in London is

he pioneer in cancer research in that country. The doctors there authorize the positive statement that while they do not claim to have effected anything like a cure by means of the X-ray and Finsen light treatments, yet suffering from cancer has been relieved.

That is something! It is, at least, an advance, and the diligence and persistence of these gentlemen give good hope that they will eventually find something that will greatly lessen the mortality from cancer. With the investigation at its present stage, they are right to hold out no false hopes. They are working hard and doing all they can to find a cure, and it will not be their fault if success does not crown their efforts,

OBLIGATIONS OF DIRECTORS.

One of our North Carolina corespondents says that "there is considerable criticism over the loose way in which the directors and officials of the defunct bank at Newbern looked after its affairs."

We do not know anything about this particular case, and we do not mean, in the absence of knowledge, to criticise these particular officers. But we take occasions to say once more that bank directors who fail to do their duty in this respect are guilty of criminal negligence. It will not do for such officials to take things for granted. When a man accepts a position on the board of directors of a bank he puts himself under a sacred obligation to the stockholders. It is his husiness to investigate and not to be deterred by any tender consideration for bank's money. Directors ought to be courteous, to be sure, but they ought to be business-like. They ought to know every To-day Chicago's population is close day, as far as it is possible for them to know, how the affairs of the bank are being conducted. They ought to see that every official is doing his duty honestly and efficiently.

official it is not enough for the board of directors to fold their hands in com posure, and say they did not know. They may be personally honest, and they may bery, but if the robbery was made possiare to that extent gullty. No man has a moral right to accept any position of trust, and then fall to discharge the duties involved. If he has not the time or the carelessness of its directors, and in all such cases the directors are only less guilty than the thief who got the money

PROTECT THE PRIMARY.

A letter from Culpeper in yesterday's ssue of this paper says that the pure elections law was not complied with in that county as it should have been-that it was only observed by one or two of the

We are sorry to hear such a complaint. The primary election is the people's forum-the great court for the masses to meet and decide upon the merits of candidates offering for offices. They ought to protect it. They should see to it that every law pertaining to it is faithfully executed. The enemies of the system will point to each default in carrying it out as a reason why it should be abolished. The people do not want it abolished, but if they would perpetuate it they must make it successful. To make successful every rule and regulation of the party, every requirement of the law, should be vigilantly enforced.

We repeat that it is to the interest of the people, to the interest especially of the qualified voters, to safeguard the primary election system. To this end existing laws should be respected, and where experience shows that they are faulty, they should be amended as soon as possible.

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that the United States in turning to the Nicaragua route would find itself confronted by an obstacle which is practically insurmountable.

There is in the Constitution of Costs Rica, a provision which, unless eliminated, would prevent the Costa Rican government from sanctioning the construction principle thoroughly into their heart and of a canal under the conditions which

Congres has declared to be indispensable. To show that this statement is not exaggerated, the Inquirer quotes from the report on the Spooner bill made by Senators, Hanns, Pritchard, Millard and Kit-

These gentlemen say that "satisfactory rights can never be obtained from Costs Rica until the Constitution of that government has been amended," and after stating the case they add: "As matters now stand the immediate construction of the Nicaragua-Costa Rican Canal is im-

That the Senators who made this report had good grounds for their belief no one can question who reads the mesage of the President of Costa Rica addressed to the Costa-Rican Congress, as follows:

the Costa-Rican Congress, as follows:

In view of the great and paramount importance of this matter (the canal project) I deemed it expedient to call an advisory board consisting of persons of well known ability and pariotism in order to enlighten me in so delicate and grave a question. A committee under the chairmanship, of the Secretary of Sinte for the Department of Foreign Relations was appointed among the members of that board. This committee has discharged its duties in a satisfactory manner, touching all the points which, in its opinion, do not contravene the spirit of our political institutions, in conformity to the provisions of the fundamental code as regards the integrity of the territory and the exercise of sovereignty. In consethe exercise of sovereignty. In consequence thereof, the government is powerless to enter into positive negotiations with less to enter into positive negotiations with that of the United States of America, unless there should be previously passed a constitutional amendment by which such concessions for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal may be authorized, or the matter referred to public opinion in some other way by calling a constituent assembly for the purpose. So it would appear that the United could not enter into actual States negotiations with the view of acquiring the Nicaraguan Canal route, until the government of Costa Rica has removed the constitutional difficulties which stand

in the way. Political Zionism, or the Palestine by the oppressed Hebrews of Europe, was accepted by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America as one o the cardinal principles of their propoganda a few days ago.

In speaking of the effect of the acceptance of Zionism, Rabbi Walocsky said after the meeting:

"It will give the movement for the re-turn of the Jews to Palestine the sup-port of every orthodox congregation in this country. I understand that there are port of every inderstand that there are more than 50,000 orthodox Jews in this city (Philadelphia) slove, so you can easily see what a great number of persons in see what a great number of persons in the company of the company. committed to Zionism

The movement does not mean that all Hebrews are to return to the Holy Land, but that the Hebrews should purchase the country from the Sultan of Turkey and let it be colonized by their oppresse brethren from Russia and other nations. To effect this object not only would Pa estine have to be purchased of the Sultan, but it would have to be placed under the protection of some, if not all, of the great powers.

A hundred years ago last Monday Lieutenant Swearingen, of the United States army, with a company of troopers, stopped on the banks of Lake Michigan and commenced the erection of Fort Dearborn. The name of the place is now Chicago, and a pretty considerable town it is. It is doubtful if there is a city in the world that grew so much in a hun dred years as Chicago. A man could buy land at Fort Dearborn a hundred year ago at about one dollar an acre, and if any of his descendants can get the same land now for a hundred dollars a square the feelings of those who handle the foot they will have a bargain. Ninetynine years ago Fort. Dearborn's popula tion was about one hundred and fifty three million. Great is Chicago and great was the celebration her people had. other day. Greater still will be the big formal celebration of the beginning of Chicago's second century, which will

> There is an unpleasant hint that General There is an unpeasant mut that General Miles may end his career in the army only to begin one in politics. That would be unfortunate—a most painful anticalimax. Scott. McCiellan and Hancock should be borne in his memory no less than Jackson, Taylor and Grant.—Albany

Times-Union. Another thing he should remember, and this is that the southern people have never forgotten that he caused the Irons to be riveted upon the legs of President tical support in furtherance of any of the nature of a luxury.

his ambitious schemes. The name of Miles is now mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of Massachusetts. It is supposed that he would accept that candidacy, hoping to make it a stepping stone to the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Mr. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, confirms the report put forth by ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., that he favors the nomination of Mr. Cleveland

for President. Mr. Murphy denies that he had "pledged" any delegation to support the ex-President, but admits that he believes that if Mr. Cleveland should be nom

nated he would be elected. Furthermore, Mr. Murphy states that he has found the sentiment in the Tammany organization to be that Cleveland would be elected if nomina?od.

Somebody other than Joe Folk is digging up things in St. Louis. Some farmer on the outskirts of that town has plowed up the skeleton of a mastodon, They are determined to have something to show off next year.

George Fred Williams has endorsed General Miles for the Democratic presidential nomination, but we don't see how that helps the general any. What is troubling Miles most now, politically speaking, is that the shackles he riveted on Mr. Davis' ankles are banging about

author is, but it is said that he-or sheis a Virginian.

Another good newspaper man has shied his castor in the political areas. H. A. Latane, the editor of the Buchanan Banner, is a candidate for the Legislature to represent the county of Botetourt.

"Down with whiskey!" again cries the Rev. Sam Jones. Old Bill Brooks says the same thing, but there is a considerable difference in their respective ways of getting it down.

Merchants of Belgrade want to know and know right away, what the new Servian Government proposes to do about the many dry goods bills the late Queen

The Hon, David Bennett Hill is opposed to "all manner of paternalism" this year, and yet only last year he poked a coal mine confiscating plank in the New York Democratic platform.

Judge Parker reiterates his statement that he wants to remain on the bench, and the indications are that the Democrats will let him.

In the insane asylum at St. Paul, Minn. many of the patients are furnished with chewing gum. It is said to produce a quieting effect upon those who use it.

The Democratic primaries are giving a large number of Virginia office-holders rather sudden and unexpected seat on the high shelf.

The yachting season and the season for the renewal of the old gag about the slip twixt the cup and the lip fall right

Turkey is not to by carved up just yet but Russia will manage to get a slice of white meat anyhow.

What does Colombia expect us to do in this canal business? Doesn't she know the limit has about been reached? The lifting power of the Shamrock

sannot be demonstrated in a calm, and it may not be in a breeze. There is no trouble to find a bountiful

supply of "ring masters" for an amateur circus in Richmond.

Boat racing was not so costly in the good old days of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

The Shamrock may do better to-day. If she does not she will not afford more than

Yacht racing ought to be scheduled in the windy season. March would do.

With a Comment or Two,

some towns in the State pay as much as 70 per cent, of the whole county tax.—Raleigh Post,
The city of Wilmington pays more than 55 per cent. of the taxes of New Hanover county.—Wilmington Star.
Same way in Virginia. The towns and cities pay the big taxes and yet the groans over the burden comes from the country.

Bird S. Coler bolleves if the New York Democrats pull together this fall they will sweep Greater New York in the municipal election,—Exchange.

It requires no prophetic talent to tell that, but it would take a rattling good prophet to name the day when the New York Democrats will be pulling together.

Grover Cleveland has named his new baby after himself and Thomas Jefferson;
"me and Jefferson;" will be preserved to
posterity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
But the youngster happens to be named
for "me and Joe Jefferson," the two great

The Richmond Times-Dispatch wants to know what England is going to give us "in exchange for Bourke Cochran." It is not altogether certain that Bourke is going to leave us, and if he does, Engl in can't give us one like him.—Montgomery Advertiser. The Richmond Times-Dispatch wants to

That is probably correct.

North Carolina Sentiment. The Winston-Salem Sentinel throws out

this hint:

If those so-called Democrats who continue to talk about the "deplorable condition" of the Democratic party would only work harder for the improvement of such a condition, instead of wasting a vast quantity of hot air on the subject, the result might be interesting, to say the least.

The recent bank wrecking in North Carpilina has made the New Bern Journal economical and very cautious. It says: economical and very cautious. It says.

With everything possible being done to
advance educational interests, and the
people paying taxes on this, and on the improvement and matter of spending \$20,000
on the State a Capitol building looks in

The Greensboro Telegram is." for it says:

In an article copies its very life saved by the well known remedy of cod liver oil there is a life lost by some brave a saven in a catching the fish. If that is so, where is the gain? However, one way of looking at it is that the men who lose their lives would lose their lives would lose their lives would lose their lives who lose the way if they didn't lose in some other way if they didn't lose in some other way if the

The Durham Herald says: The Democratic party may have done many fool things, but it will hardly put General Miles up for an office simply because he does not stand in with the administration.

The Raleigh Post trembles and says: More bank wreckers have appeared and disappeared in this country during the past thirty days than in any full year of late. This August has really been a very trying one upon all of us.

The Next Governor,

The Next Governor,

As Hon. J. E. Willard, of Fairfax county, appeared in the lobby of the hotel that bears his name last evening, a frend remarked, "There goes the next Governor of the Old Dominion." On being fold of the remark, Mr. Willard smillingly said that he thought the prophecy might prove true. Without going into details of his gubernatorial canvass, he said to a Post reporter that he had every reason to be pleased with the outlook, and that so far his candiday seemed to have met with much favor. Mr. Willard also takes a hopeful view of the prospects of the Democratic party and thinks that if it can become thoroughly united by 1964 it will name the next President of the United States.—Washington Post.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED REPRE-SENTS TEN DOLLARS LARNED.

his (Miles') neck.

A man in Salt Lake City is reported as having been killed by the water cure. He clinched the faucet with his teeth, turned on the stream and died within a few min. They high pressure.

Though it is announced that "The Curse of Caste" will be published soon in New York, it doth not appear who the

Half Hour With

Virginia Editors. go-04040404040404040404040

The Norfolk Lodger remarks: "Lynching is and must remain an impossible solution of the race problem" as to which we should say that much depends upon the extent to which the former is practiced. If the whole country should take on the gait which the North and West have set lately, there wouldn't be much of a race problem left soon.

The Norfolk-Virginian-Pilot narrows the

question of fact:

Is there a large area of barren rock within the Baylor survey that will not restock itself by natural process? If the answer is aftirmative, the Baylor survey should be broken. If it is negative, it should not. It is the business of the cyster commission now in these waters to find out what that answer is. It cannot be found out by the bilind acceptance of what either tengers or planters may say. The commission's business is to get the facts for itself.

The Staunton Spectator puts it this way No man has been found good enough to be made president of the University of Virginia, so the election has been inde-finitely postponed.

The Clifton Forge Review says: Colonel George W. Miles was snubbed at the University and General Nelson A. Miles received similar treatment at the liands of the President and War Department. This seems to be a bad year for the Miles family.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal says: The Petersburg Index-Appeal Bays!
The Roanoke cow still has the right of way in the streets of Roanoke. The Mayor vetoes the anti-cow ordinance passed by the Common Council on the valid ground that the ordinance is in conflict with the will of the people, thus upholding the true principles of democracy and the rights of the cow.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Hector Macdonald Memorial Fund is now approaching 4,000 pounds, and John Bannon, of Glasgow, in intimating a check for 1,000 pounds, renews his promise to contribute a similar aum when the next 4,000 pounds is subscribed.

Platinum is six times as expensive r as it was wenty years ago and Geneval jewelers complain that they cannot get nearly enough of the metal for their work.

The dispute between Great Britain and Portugal as to the delimitation of Bar-otseland has been submitted to the arbi-tration of the King of Italy.

M. Loubet, president of the French Re-public, is reported to have determined nev-er again to stand for office.

The Princess of Wales has arrived at Beatenberg, above Lake Thun, Switz-erland, where she will make a long stay.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Ellot, president of the American Unitarian Association, will, on August 25th, be given American Unitarian Association, will, on August 26th, be given a complimentary dinner at the National Liberal Club, London, at which many distinguished tarians of England will be present.

A cabinet officer of the Mikado recently referred to the fact that there are \$80,000 trachoma patients in Japan, and that in Tohoku district it is impossible to obtain the requisite number of recruits for the army if some sufferers from this decease are not admitted, adding: "The Japanese army will physically collapse if things are to go on in this manner." Trachoma is a chronic inflammation of the eyelids which contracts them inward until the lashes scratch the pupil, causing in many cases bilindness.

Personal and General.

Isaac P. Van Wormer, a ploneer stock-man, of Colorado, who has just died in Denver, originated the idea of branding cattle.

The late J. Elfreth Watkins, of Washington, left, according to his will, all his books, maps, drawings and manuscripts that relate to transportation or engraving to the Smithsonian Institution,

It is understood that the place of Prof. W. J. McGee, who has resigned as ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, will not filled. Prof. Holmes, the chief of the bureau, will look after the work. Miss Maude Brown, an eighteen-year old girl, of Washington, Ind., has th

old girl, of Washington, Ind., has the distinction of being the only woman mail carrier in the United States. She will not wear a uniform unless required to do so by the Postoffice Department. Rev. Samuel Murray, of Irvington, Ind. is the oldest minister in the Dunkard Church, both in years and term of service. He has just passed his ninety-seventh birthday, and has preached fity-live years, retiring from the pulpit two years ago.

THAT SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

More Press Opinions of Mr. Pulitzer's

Big Gift to Columbia. Big Gift to Columbia.

If a student at the school has the maxing of a newspaper man in him the work which he does there will immensely improve and broaden his equipment will supply him with a preliminary knowledge that he needs, with a training that he ought to have, and with ideas and ideals that will make for usefulness and success. It will supply beginness with facilities and instrumentalities for cetting theroughly grounded in the functions.

If Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's liberal gift of \$1.016,000 for a college of journalism at Columbia University results in the production of one first-class newspaper man, it will not have been made in valin.—New York Sun.

man, it will not have been have been many from the Pulitzer school of Journalism, which Columbia University is to harbor, will be more practical than any scheme of the kind hitherto devised. Through it the owner of the New Jork World hopes to seriously advance newspaper work to a recognized standing alongside what have long been called 'the lest new professions.' When the workers of the world of to-day look upon all that is being provided in the way of training for workers of to-morrow, in whatever life, they may well wonder as to what the harvest is going to be. And yet, men and brethren, the less fortunate past has produced work in the line of newspapers, as in all the other restime of montal activity, that has served manking here type well. Porsonality and power will always be greater than the schools. But these instrumentalities ought to lift the average of service through the botter equipment soon to be made possible for those who can use it.—Springfield Republican.

plane of Mr. Puliser, one of a very high and patriotic purpose, this last being fully shown by the omission of anything yel-lowish in tine make-up of the manage-ment.—Raleigh Post.

The gift must be regarded as a highly important event in newspaper history. The idea and the money to put it into exception one of the most experienced and successful men in the business. Joseph Pulltzer came up from the ranks and what he has to say and do in the interest of the newspaper profession will be heeded in every newspaper office in the country.—Atlanta Journal.

The tendency of modern education, owing parity to the increment of knowing parity to the increment of knowing parity to the materialism of the age, coward narrow specialism miliates more and more against the usofulness of colleges and universities as the fining places for journalists outside the technical fields. If Mr. Pulitzer's liberal endownment shall result in the creation of a school in which education shall be broadened rather than narrowed, it will perform a service of incalculable value, of which the newspapers will not be in only beneficiaries.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

INDIANS AND BUSINESS

How the Former Transact Affairs in the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.

The land office at Muskogee is a busy place. Seldom a day passes without some piliable or laughable incident happening, for the Indian is a difficult creature to handle or understand. We take the following account from the "Phoenix": The office begins business with a bunch of Creek citizens, all trying to talk at once, and each one with an awful tale of wee. Wiley Dedeasy first succeeds in gaining the attention of the agent, and assuming a ramrod position, says:

"Well, so I was had white man come out my way and was tell me how get big money for leasing my land maybe. He was tell me 1 get money enough buy big fire engine like Muskogee." Again, a few days ago a big full-blood Creek called on the Indian agent and empha-

money for leasing my land maybe. He was tell me I get money enough buy big fire engine, like Muskogee." Again, a few days ago a big full-blood Creek called on the Indian agent and emphasized the fact that his business was important. The Indian's longue, had been loosened by a liberal dose of bug juice, and he was wound up for a good, long speech. The Colonel listened patiently for a while, and then suggested that the speaker go home and come back again when he was feeling better.

"Ugh! Maybe so no talk some at all when feel good. Talk best now." Then he unrolled a bunch of complaints. When he had finished the agent asked him if there wasn't something else? If he hadn't forgot some of them? "Maybe so, I forgot say nothing about allotment for my twenty-four children." The agent andmitted nothing was mentioned about allotments for children, and asked him if there wasn't some mistake about the number of children and how long he had been married. The Indian answered ten years. He was then asked how it was possible for him to have twenty-four children? He repiled: "Maybe so first wife was had six children. I was had had six children it hen maybe. First wife six children and my six children was make dozen children maybe. Me went got second wife. She was had six children, and my wives was had dozen children maybe. My dozen children and dozen children, and my wives was had dozen children, and my wives was had dozen children was make two dozen maybe."—Kansas City Journal.

Remedy for Trusts.

Remedy for Trusts.

Editor of The Times-Disputch:

Sir,—Will you permit a farmer to give his views concerning the much-discussed question of trusts.

The word trust does not in its ordinary meaning convey the significance which is now associated with it. When we speak of the sugar trust, the beef trust, the steel trust, etc., we mean to assert that these various industries, are conducted by corporations, which have by legal metitods secured a montpoly of the business in their particular department:

The regulation of these monopolies by law is rendered extremely difficult by our peculiar form of government, and it is difficult to suggest any remedy which will not run counter to a prejudich sanctioned by age. If the general government undertakes to regulate them, the trust managers immediately shield themselves behind the hoary and sacred doctrine of States rights. If the States try to regulate them, the regulation is inoffective, because the general government alone has the power to regulate interstate commerce; and it would be impossible on account of diversity of interests to get the different States to enact uniform criminal laws. And beside all this, is the fact that a large number of our clearest thinkers are convinced that competition means waste, that it is an economical folly to assign a task to six or seven men which would be short work for one. The law of nature for an individual, for any number of individuals, for a nation, is to procure wealth with as little work as possible. Combination as opposed to competition means the least over the other can be summed up in a few words. Competition means the gradest orthologies of combination on the other can be summed up in a few words. Competition means the gradest continuity and ugiliness of combination on the other can be summed up in a few words. Competition means the least nrice, bewalling the waste of labor, without finding a remedy. We are now hesitating and will find the procure wealth will emphase combination, on

which would and an individual, for any maw of nanto an investigation of the dividuals. For a nation, is now make of individuals and the sease work. The ugliness and beauty is of competition on the one hand and the beauty and ugliness of combination on the other can be summed up in a feet work. Competition means the least cost and the sease price, because of the least price, because of the least price, be prettion because the price of the least price, be prettion because of the problem. We problem in order to correctly solve it.

The standard Oil trust, donates a large and the problem in order to correctly solve it.

The standard Oil trust, donates a large and the problem in order to correctly solve it.

The standard

of making it. Any viriation price either up or down means the loss of money.

Of course I do not mean to say that at all times and in all places the prices of commodities made by the trusts are fixed, but what I mean to assert is that, generally speaking, the cost of an article under monepoly is not a factor in making the price. The price is always so well beyond the cost, that other factors have evidently determined it. Now where a business is conducted under the conditions of keen competition, the cost of production is the chief factor in determining the price. Some of the connecting concerns do husiness for almost cost because of unfavorable circumstances; others, more favorable circumstances; others, more favorable circumstances; others, more favorable circumstances; others, more favorable of the price, have immediately to face now competition. The cost of making goods by those factories which have been burely squeezed out of business determines the price for the favorably located concerns.

If therefore, for any reason there is coulpment soon to be made possible for those who can use it.—Springfield Republican.

Among the thirty or forty thousand men actively employed in the nowspaper offices of the United States there ought to be more good writers than there are used to be more good writers than there ought to be more good writers than there or school which helps to educate them for their work will do good. But even if Mr. Pullizer were to devote the whole of its splendid fortune to schools of journalism, it would remain true that a year of intimate association with Chas. A Dane or "Sam" Bowless (when they were alive), or with Horaca White or Mr. Pullizer among the living, has been worth more to many a young man bent worth more to many a young man bent on fitting himself for the role of an office of the sense of the price, have immediately to face new heave been organized for his benefit—Hartford Times.

In naming the board of advisors of the new college of journalism he has just given two million dollars to estublish. Mr. Pullizer, owner of the New York world, selects Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the tribune, and some other distinguished editors, but does not include Mr. Willie R. Heirst, Mr. W. Jennile Hyan or the added to the former price without incoming an assent the thory of the cost of an approach of the cost of the cost of making the price. Some of the competition, the cost of missers that factor in determining the price, bave immediately to face new the price to the factor in determining the price have immediately to face new the price to the factor with the price factor in making the price. Some of the competition, the cost of more reason of the price have immediately to face new the price to the factor in making the price. Some of the competition, the cost of more reason of the price have immediately to face new to misser the price and the price and the price have immediately to face new to misser the price and the price have immediately to face new to misser the price and the price have immediately to face new to misser the pric

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

SUCCESS

in any business does not depend entirely upon the class of goods you keep or the prices you ask for them.

You may have the best class of goods in town at very low prices, but if you don't advertise who is going to know it? If you have the best class of goods or the cheapest class you should advertise if you want to sell them. People of all classes read your ads-some looking for high-grade goods, some looking for cheap goods.

Whatever you have, advertise judiciously in The Times-Dispatch and success is sure to follow.

competition, the consumer flads this additional added to the price. If you add to the cost of an article made under menoply, this additional cost is not added to the price, but is borne by the monopoly; its profits are decreased to that extent. The price under monopoly has consistent with the greatest profit, and any addition to either cost or price means smaller profits.

Therefore to remove the sting of monopoly we must resort to taxation.

Tax the article made by monopoly so high that nothing will be left but the fair and legitimately high profit made by a favorably located factory doing business under competition.

The sting of competition is waste; let us avoid that; the sting of monopoly greed, let us get rid of that. Let us permit the monopoly, but let us tax away the sting. The price of oil would remain as high as ever, but the excessive profit would go into the public treasury. This remedy would not be regugnant to the Constitution, and all the machinery for enforcing it is now in existence.

Let us look at the workings of the tobacco trust. It has two problems to solve. How much to pay for raw to-

This remedy would not be regumant to the Constitution, and all the machinery for enforcing it is now in existence.

Let us look at the workings of the tobacco trust. It has two problems to solve. How much to pay for raw tobacco? At what price to sell the manufactured article? The two prices are absolutely to be determined by it. If thoy put a very low price upon the raw tobacco they thereby drive out of business the producers of raw stuff. They must, therefore, pay such a price for any material as will keep the farmers in fair heart, but not so much as will produce a glut in the market. Under monopoly the prices for raw material is always more steady than under competition. In fixing the price of manufactured tobacco they try to find the highest price at which the consumers will take the whole output. With them neither charity, nor patriotism, nor any of the finer sentiments have weight, nothing but cash determines the price. Add to the already existing tax on tobacco any sum which leaves a good, fair profit, and neither the producers of the raw stuff nor the consumers of the manufactured article would find any change in their prices.

In the discussion of this question, let

their prices.

In the discussion of this question, let us bear in mind these basic principles.

Under competition cost determines the price, but not the profits. Under monopoly cost determines profits, but not price.

tax placed upon an article made under competition is borne by the con-sumer. A tax placed upon an article made under a monopoly is brone by the

Max Meadows, Wythe county, Va.

Retribution. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-The summary order retiring General Nelson A. Miles is attracting atteneral Nelson A. Miles is attracting attention all over the world.

Many people think he has been treated very badly, but it would seem that no one who knows the facts concerning his treatment of President Davis at Fort Monroe ought to think anything but that it is simply tardy and incomplete justice which is being meted out to him. The facts are:

il recoup of of of the minds of thought of the minds thought. Any of the minds of t

Let the Baby Cry.

Let the Baby Cry,

A Philadelphia Infant specialist physician says to just let the baby Cry, as really the exercise is necessary to its health. Strange unnumbered generations of meek and submissive fathers have been lobsters enough to stalk the long night through on a cold, tack-infested floor, chirping cradle slang at an infantle howling dervish in arms, when they might merely have dresmed that the stilly night enveloped them with its restruissience and slent the sleep of the deaf.—Atlanta Constitution.

